

Israelis denounced

AMMAN (JNA). — Women's organisations and federations in the occupied Arab territories issued a statement requesting Israeli occupation authorities release Arab student detainees in Israeli jails. The statement denounced Israeli inhuman interrogations and maltreatment of the detainees accused of resisting occupation and its racist expansionist designs. The statement demanded improvement of the health, nutritional and psychological conditions of Arab detainees in Israeli prisons.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Hoveyda reshuffles Iranian government

TEHRAN, Nov. 4 (R). — Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda today announced a cabinet reshuffle which brought in four new faces to the Iranian government and merged the ministries of agriculture and cooperative and rural affairs.

He said the changes were in line with the Shah's instructions for greater coordination and speedier work in government establishments.

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Minister Mudar Badran presides over the Cabinet meeting held in Karak Thursday.

Cabinet holds sessions in Karak governorate

AMMAN (JNA). — The Cabinet held an open working session here today to discuss the needs of the various localities in the Karak governorate and to adopt the necessary decisions to fulfil the wishes of the citizens there.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran, at the beginning of the session, stated that the on-the-spot meetings implement His Majesty's directives to the Government to deal immediately and directly with the needs submitted by the various governorates.

This is the third in a series of meetings the Government has held outside Amman, Mr. Badran said. The first was held in Irbid the second in the Ma'an governorate. The results of the two previous meetings were positive, Mr. Badran added, in that all the issues adopted at the time had been implemented.

The Government's initiative to hold its meetings in the various governorates should be seen as a striving to have an objective dialogue between the authorities and the citizens, he said.

During the meeting, the Governor of Karak, Mr. Saleh Al Shara', outlined the governorate's needs in education, agriculture, health, roads and housing. He was followed by officials from the various departments, who briefed the Cabinet on the needs of their respective departments.

Mr. Badran promised to fulfil the needs outlined according to the Government's priorities and financial possibilities.

The meeting was attended by the governor of Karak, its mayor, district commissioners (mutassares), the heads of the municipal council and officials from the various local government departments.

The Cabinet held a second working session at the Health Directorate in the afternoon and adopted a number of decisions aimed at improving the standard of services in the Karak governorate.

The Cabinet also decided to allocate JD 16,000 in support of Karak municipality and JD 10,000 for the Taffileh municipality. JD 139,700 was further allocated for the construction of sanitary facilities and schools in Karak and Taffileh.

Lebanese officer appointed commander of Arab peace force

BEIRUT, Nov. 4 (R). — A Lebanese colonel was tonight named as commander of the 30,000-strong Arab peace-keeping force being formed as part of the Arab League plan for Lebanon.

Colonel Ahmed Al Haj, 45, who has adopted a neutral line during the 18-month-old civil war, will command a multi-national army composed of men from seven countries. It replaces the 2,500-strong Arab peace-keeping force already in Lebanon.

Colonel Haj's appointment was announced in a decree issued here. He is regarded as one of the late President Fuad Chehab's disciples.

His duties as drawn up at last week's Arab League summit in Cairo will range from separating the combatants to supervising the withdrawal of heavy weapons, including artillery, mortars, armoured vehicles and rocket launchers. Nevertheless, the worst violence to shake Lebanon since the start of the latest ceasefire two weeks ago cast fresh doubt today over the Arab peace plan.

Scores of rockets, mortar bombs and heavy-calibre artillery shells smashed into populous districts in the two opposing sectors of the Lebanese capital until well after dawn. Each side accused the other of having started the shelling.

On the ground, rival forces in the devastated centre of Beirut and the capital's southern suburbs hammered each other with everything in their arsenals, including recoilless rifles and rocket-propelled grenades, residents reported. Residents of the once fashionable Hamra district in leftist-held western Beirut counted one shell every three minutes between midnight and 1 a.m. and the barrage intensified towards dawn.

The shelling subsided later in the day. But snipers kept up their fire and the only crossing point between the two halves of Beirut was deserted as long bursts of machinegun fire echoed through the desolate borderland.

But, despite the violence, Hamra Street was packed with shoppers in the afternoon.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis today met Dr. Hassan Sahri Al Kholi, the Arab League envoy to Lebanon. Discussions are understood to have centred on the delay in the arrival of the new security force. Under the Cairo peace plan, it should have begun arriving last Monday.

The leader of the rightist Phalangist movement, Mr. Pierre Gemayel said after meeting President Sarkis and Interior Minister Camille Chamoun today that the Arab League's so-called deterrent force had begun to arrive.

Arab League sources here denied that any units had entered the country.

Mr. Gemayel's son Bechir, who commands rightist forces in Beirut, said the rightists had not yet decided how far the Arab League force could enter zones under its control.

Mr. Chamoun today raised fresh objections to the deployment of the force in rightist areas. He told reporters there was no need for the entry of deterrent forces since there were no incidents requiring their presence.

But the leftist leader Mr. Kamal Junblatt was quoted by two newspapers including the respected independent Al-Nashar as alleging that the rightists were determined to keep the peace force out of its areas as part of a plan to keep the crisis on the boil.

This, he reportedly, said, was part of a wider strategy aimed at partitioning the country along religious lines.

(Continued on page 6)

Egyptians vote in second round elections

CAIRO, Nov. 4 (Agencies). — Egyptians voted today in the second round of parliamentary elections which will be followed by the formation of a new government, expected next week.

Today's voting is for 217 seats out of the 350 electable seats of the People's Assembly in constituencies where candidates failed to get the necessary majority in the first round of balloting last week.

In the first round the so-called centrist group led by the Premier, Mr. Mamedouh Salem, made a strong showing and this trend is likely to be repeated today, observers said.

A novel feature of the elections has been that the Arab Socialist Union (ASU), for long the country's sole legal political party, has been split into centre, left and right-wing subsections as part of cautious steps towards political liberalisation.

Mr. Salem, who easily won his own seat last week, is expected to continue as premier.

The newspaper Al-Ahram reported today that President Anwar Sadat would ask him to form a new government on Saturday after the final results of the elections were announced.

(Continued on page 6)

Egypt, USSR call for resumption of Mideast Geneva conference

CAIRO, Nov. 4 (R). — Egypt and the Soviet Union today called for an early resumption of the Middle East Geneva conference, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The agency said the call came in a joint communique issued in Sofia, Bulgaria, at the end of talks between Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and his Soviet counterpart, Mr. Andrei Gromyko.

Their talks were seen by observers as being partly aimed at patching up differences between the two countries in the wake of Egypt's denunciation last March of their friendship treaty, signed in 1971.

All problems were dealt with in complete frankness, Mr. Fahmy was quoted as saying. The fact that the talks were held in the first place and the number of hours spent in discussion were a "positive indication," Mr. Fahmy said at the end of the two days of secret talks.

They dealt mainly with the Middle East and the necessity to "resume quickly" the Middle East peace conference in Geneva, the agency said.

Explaining their government's views on the present state of Soviet-Egyptian relations, the two ministers agreed to continue to exchange views on problems of interest to the two countries, the communique said.

Both men were deeply tired after the hectic election campaign and planned to get away this weekend for a rest.

At his home in this small peanut-farming town, Mr. Carter conferred with his aides on the shape of the government he will lead into Washington in January. The highspot was an afternoon meeting with Vice President-elect Walter Mondale.

Senator Mondale, on his way to a Caribbean holiday, was flying in from his home state of Minnesota for his first meeting with the president-elect since the election.

They arranged a joint, nationally-televised news conference in the evening — Mr. Carter's first full-scale session with reporters since the election that capped his remarkable 22-month ascent to the pinnacle of power.

But it was a razor-thin victory over Mr. Ford, who has since pledged to do all he can to help the Democratic leader set up his first administration as smoothly as possible.

In addition to meeting Dr. Kissinger, the president saw Mr. William Scranton, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft.

Officials said his talks with Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Scowcroft dealt with the handling of foreign policy during the transition period — and with briefings for Mr. Carter.

His Majesty King Hussein today sent a cable congratulating Mr. Carter on his election.

The King expressed the hope that peace and prosperity would be achieved during Mr. Carter's term in office. He spoke in particular of "your needed support to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East."

"We are sure that the strong relations between our two countries will grow stronger," King Hussein added.

Dr. Kissinger sent a telegram to all U.S. diplomatic missions and consular posts telling them that American foreign policy would continue as before.

(Continued on page 6)

NPC to meet in Cairo soon

BEIRUT, Nov. 4 (AFP). — The National Palestinian Council, NPC, considered the Palestine "parliament", will hold its 13th session in December at the Arab League headquarters in Cairo, the Palestinian news agency, Wafa, reported today.

The last session of the council was held in June 1974 in Cairo and adopted a ten-point programme which recommended the establishment of an independent, national Palestinian entity on every liberated part of Palestine.

The council comprise 170 members and, according to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) statute, should meet once a year.

Geneva talks on Rhodesia fail set independence date

EVA, Nov. 4 (R). — The Geneva conference on Rhodesia today failed to agree on an independence date for the British colony, as Rhodesian Minister Ian Smith arrived expressing frustration over lack of progress at the talks.

Ivor Richard, British chair of the conference proposed Rhodesia attain legal independence based on majority rule May 1, 1978, but African nationalist leaders said they wanted process completed within 12 months.

Richard later told reporters: "We have unfortunately not been able as yet to fix a date (for independence) and we meet again tomorrow."

The reaction of the four black nationalist delegations to the British proposal ranged from derision to outright rejection.

It is hoped that agreement on independence date will help break a deadlock on how to set an interim multi-racial government in Rhodesia.

On his return to Salisbury to Prime Minister Smith told reporters: "The conference at this stage could last for a couple of days."

Agnew here on private visit

AMMAN (JNA). — Mr. Spiro Agnew, former Vice President of the United States, arrived here today on a two-day private visit. He was received at Amman airport by officials of the Royal cabinet and the Foreign Ministry.

Nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa earlier today proposed that the conference be adjourned while a one-man one-vote referendum was held in Rhodesia to elect the prime minister of an interim government.

In Dar Es Salaam, meanwhile leaders of the five "front line" Southern African countries — Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Angola and Botswana — will hold a two-day summit meeting here on Saturday and Sunday, reliable sources said today.

The heads of state or their representatives of Mozambique, Botswana and Angola would arrive in Dar Es Salaam tomorrow, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the Mozambique News Agency said today that Rhodesian troops had attacked the border post of Machipanda in Mozambique with mortars and artillery.

The agency said the Rhodesian forces had suffered heavy casualties after they launched two attacks yesterday evening. The attacks were followed by what the agency called attempts at invasion.

The agency said the Mozambican side suffered no losses in the clashes.

(Rhodesian security sources in Salisbury said earlier this week that Rhodesian troops had staged raids on at least seven African nationalist guerrilla camps in Mozambique on Sunday.)

The Mozambique agency said this morning that the first Rhodesian attack yesterday lasted 10 minutes and that the second involved a mortar and artillery assault on Machipanda.



A LOT TO SAY? — Captured guerrilla Filbert Takawira is interviewed by newsmen in front of arms and equipment brought back to Rhodesia following a strike against a guerrilla base inside Mozambique. (AP wirephoto).

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Thanks for the try

The ascension to the American presidency of Mr. Jimmy Carter (ascension being a word highly appropriate to Mr. Carter) also means the imminent departure of President Ford. The incumbency of President Ford has been mild and generally unperturbing, very much a reflection of the man himself, but nevertheless worthy of some retrospective study. It is difficult to judge Gerald Ford, because he does not exude the qualitative streaks of either radical positiveness or negativeness by which we normally judge our fellow human beings. He has been accurately classified in the minds of most people as the archetypal American, and as such he has done the job of being president in a typically plodding, cautious but earnest manner. He has been very much the All-American president, and it is indicative of Gerald Ford that we will not have to wait for history to make a judgement on his performance, because his performance does not lend itself to judgement. He has guided the American ship of state at a time when it needed someone simply to hold the wheel steady, not step on the throttle. He did his job, precisely as most American men do their jobs, and he will be retired, similarly, with his own version of the farewell banquet and the inscribed gold watch for faithful service.

His brusque retirement from the presidency is not a reflection on his failures or his weaknesses, but rather on the single quality that he lacked most: glamour. In the end, Mr. Carter had more electoral appeal than Mr. Ford, and Mr. Carter will now have his chance to show what else he has. It is indicative of Mr. Ford's potential and talents that the highest office he aspired to was that of speaker of the House of Representatives. The fact that he reached the highest office in America is testament to luck and the qualities that others saw in him. The fact that he only held that office for two years is testament to the fact that he made full use of his best qualities, but could not then convince the American voters that he had anything more to offer. In other cases, with other politicians, one thin coat of glamour would have been enough to excite and win over a citizenry that was ripe for winning. John Kennedy, Hubert Humphrey, George McGovern and George Wallace are men who had that glamour. Richard Nixon did not have it naturally, but appeared to have it because of the professional work of his speechwriters and television advisers. One senses that history will be kind to Gerald Ford because Gerald Ford has been kind to history.

There were times when President Ford sought to wrap himself in glamorous presidential robes that just did not fit, notably during the Mayaguez incident. There were also times when he cast reason aside and dove into the fray seeking votes and acclaim with the vigour he usually saves for diving into his swimming pool every day seeking relaxation and health. Such a time was last month, when he suddenly promised to send Israel new and more sophisticated weapons. This was a Gerald Ford acting out of fear and panic, and very much out of character for him.

We shall remember him as a politician who viewed the Middle East in the same manner, probably that he viewed hot lunches for American schoolchildren -- as a new matter to be studied, advised upon and decided on one way or the other. On the Middle East, he learned quickly -- as any American president will do -- that the essential elements of peace in the area will come about when there is a clear willingness on all sides to compromise and act honestly. He could not say this -- as any American president cannot say this -- because of intense domestic pressures, constraints and considerations. In a sense, Henry Kissinger and Harold Saunders said for him in public and private what had to be said about the Middle East.

In general, President Ford continued the process of nearly unlimited and unquestioning American support for Israel. If he had objected to this, the Congress would have overridden him. He has not in any way altered the basic line-up of forces in the Middle East; but he has started a process of gentle but visible questioning of Israel. The best example of this was when he effectively lowered by several hundred million dollars the financial aid that Israel received from the United States during this year's transitional quarter in the U.S. fiscal calendar. This kind of thing would have been unheard of several years ago. It has not really changed anything, but it has perhaps created an awareness in Israel itself that the flow of money, guns and diplomatic support from Washington is not limitless. Coupled with the fresh questioning of Israel's long-term negotiating posture taking place within the vital community of American Jews, this mini-pressure by the Ford administration may turn out to have been prophetic and important. It is, in any case, the kind of process that has to take place eventually if peace is to come to the Middle East, and President Ford at times seemed willing to play the questioning role that an American president should play when dealing with Israel. He has not shaken the board, but perhaps he showed how one can start shuffling one's feet in impatience underneath the board.

Significantly enough, this is the reaction we would expect from any other "average" American who would one day find himself or herself thrust into the presidency, and we see in it large doses of honesty and genuine good will. One of the jobs of the American president is to send Israel money and guns. One of the options, however, is to do this and then also send along some questions about how many more years this has to continue. President Ford did his job and started to take up his questioning option, and for that second part of his doings we would like him to know that the Arab people, and especially the Palestinian people, are aware of and thankful for his attempts, however gentle, to snap the Israelis out of their stupor. We look forward to the day when the Israelis will appreciate this too, and the day when the American president will see that an ability to wage war is only as impressive and important as one's real wish to see a just peace. We think Gerald Ford had that wish.



Doesn't seem to be anybody there.

Agriculture Ministry studies purchase of needed equipment

AMMAN (JNA). — A meeting by a Saudi Arabian loan of \$180,000 allocated for that purpose. Saudi Arabia is contributing a total sum of \$1 million to the Irbid Rainfed Areas Development Project.

The project is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with specialised U.N. agencies.

The funds for the purchase of the equipment will be provided

by a Saudi Arabian loan of \$180,000 allocated for that purpose. Saudi Arabia is contributing a total sum of \$1 million to the Irbid Rainfed Areas Development Project.

NATIONAL NOTES

● AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, received the Arab Yemen Republic ambassador to Jordan Thursday.

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam received Jordan's Ambassador to Pakistan, Sheikh Ibrahim Kattan Thursday.



The Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid, and members of the visiting Sudanese military delegation here Thursday.

Crown Prince receives seminar participants

AMMAN (JNA). — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan received the participants of the regional seminar on demographic data-collection and analysis methods at the Royal Scientific Society Thursday.

The Crown Prince explained Jordan's interest in demographic studies and development projects and welcomed the holding in Jordan of seminars to promote such studies.

The demographic seminar, which started its meetings at the University of Jordan Saturday, is organized by the U.N. Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA).

Capital equipment of 31 industries exempted of duties

AMMAN (JNA). — The Committee to Encourage Investment at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Thursday decided to exempt from all duties and customs duties machinery worth JD 2.5 million.

The machinery is to be imported by 31 industrial and touristic concerns to develop the production of existing industries and help to establish new ones.

C-in-C receives visiting Sudanese military delegation

AMMAN (JNA). — The Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid, and members of the visiting Sudanese military delegation currently here on a visit.

The delegation had arrived here Tuesday evening and is scheduled to visit a number of military institutes and units during its stay.

The meeting was attended by the director of military training.

100 foreign firms choose Amman as M.E. headquarters

AMMAN (JNA). — One hundred foreign companies have elected Amman as their regional H.Q. and the base for their operations throughout the Middle East, sources at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce said Thursday.

They have completed the registration requirements, appointed their staff and have started work, ministry sources added.

The influx of foreign companies is the result of the government's policy designed to encourage the establishment of foreign firms in Jordan and its recent laws to attract and encourage foreign investments in Jordanian projects.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

It was only natural that the Jordanian newspapers should devote their commentaries Thursday on Mr. Jimmy Carter's victory in the U.S. presidential elections; but Al Ahran of Cairo took exception and discussed the necessity of an immediate reconstructional drive in Lebanon.

In his column in Al Ra'i Abdul Rahim Omar says the election of Mr. Carter will inevitably have a far-reaching impact on direct relations between Arab countries and the U.S. and on the attitude of the new president towards the continuation of Israeli occupation of Arab land.

"Before anything else", Mr.

Omar says, "we must be aware of two points. The first is that Israel had always played hypocritically with any elected American president, alluding to the fact that the Jewish-Zionist votes were behind his success... The second point is the difference between the attitude of a candidate seeking to win votes by making extravagant promises, and the attitude of a responsible president who has to pay attention to American interests in the Arab World.

Al Dustour says that after a heated presidential battle, unprecedented in the U.S. in the past 200 years the Democratic candidate, Mr. Jimmy Carter, was able

to grasp the keys to the White House and become the 39th American president as from Jan. 20, 1977.

The paper says that until Mr. Carter assumes power a galore of speculation over the tenor of his general policy will be the keynote of commentaries and analyses...

Al Dustour continues: "While Mr. Carter's victory need not cause 'convulsion' in Arab circles, as much as Mr. Ford's victory -- if it had happened -- was not supposed to bring joy to the Arabs because both men did not fail to curry Israel's favour, yet it is the duty of the Arabs to let the new American administration understand that they will not accept freezing of the Middle East issue for many more months to come on the pretext of the exploration of relevant facts, or any other excuses which are usually made to justify a postponement."

Al Sha'b says that although Mr. Jimmy Carter has not had time yet to talk about the Middle East since his election, his erstwhile statements on the issue reinforce our conviction that the transfer of the American presidency from a Republican to a Democrat will not produce any tangible change in U.S. policy towards the Middle East. This is understandable in view of the nature of Zionist pressures on the American policy as a whole, the paper remarks.

Al Sha'b reminds that the Arab oil embargo of October, 1973 was a result not a cause. It was a reaction to the American overbearing attitude towards the Arab World coupled with an American unlimited support of Israel's aggressive policy.

Under the heading "Peace should start immediately" Al Ahran thinks the continuation of the ceasefire in Lebanon is a gratifying thing indeed, but the improvement of conditions in the interest of peace in war-torn Lebanon is the real challenge of the moment, after the summit resolutions were responded to. The paper says that the drive for the improvement of conditions by official initiatives takes and will take place at an official level.

But another contribution needs to be added, i.e. the public contribution -- enormous as it is --

which also requires great and incessant efforts. Everyone in Lebanon should participate in the reconstruction of his country. The clearing of wreckage, the operation of public utilities, the reopening of schools and shops, the readjustment of social life -- all these things and the like should be attended to by individuals and should go parallel with official undertakings.

In particular, Al Ahran says, the people of Lebanon and the Palestinians living there, on whom fighting was imposed one day and then lifted up in another day should both take the initiative and cooperate -- as one cohesive people -- with the legitimate authority "in enriching the current of life and the building up of peace."

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U. S. dollar	332.0	334.0
U. K. sterling	538.0	540.0
Swiss franc	136.6	136.8
German mark	138.2	139.0
French franc	66.9	67.2
Italian lira (for every 100)	36.5	36.7
Syrian pound	82.2	82.5
Lebanese pound	118.3	121.2
Saudi riyal	95.5	96.0
Iraqi dinar	958.0	968.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1167.0	1173.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.0	85.0
Libyan dinar	730.0	745.0
Egyptian pound	483.0	492.0

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The Jordan Times seeks experienced reporters who have worked for either newspapers or magazines. Qualifications are a perfect command of English and substantial experience in reporting and writing news and feature stories. There are possibilities of work on a full-time, part-time or freelance basis. Where qualifications are otherwise equal, Jordanians and Arab nationals will be given priority. Salary is commensurate with experience and ability.

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LOOK OF THE LAND

Jordan through the camera's eye



IN PERSPECTIVE

December in Cairo

By Jenab Tutunji

The Palestinian National Council, or parliament in exile, scheduled a debate on the future policy of the Palestinian resistance movement for December this year. The meeting is to be held in Cairo.

No doubt this will be an occasion for stocktaking in the aftermath of the Lebanese civil war -- for hopefully the bloodshed in Lebanon will have ceased by then. Almost certainly, a principal item on the agenda will be the redefinition of national objectives, or the search for some sort of consensus on how to pursue the liberation struggle.

At its last session in 1974, the council decided on the establishment of an independent "national entity" on any part of Palestine that could be liberated, so long as it did not entail relinquishing the right of Palestinians to any part of their homeland. This at the time enjoyed the backing of all factions of the resistance movement.

A split later arose on whether this could be achieved by peaceful means or had to be done through armed struggle. The position led by Mr. Yasser Arafat, the Chairman of the Executive Council of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and overall leader of the movement, opted for the peaceful or diplomatic approach with the prodding of certain Arab states but under strong opposition from the Rejection Front, notably from Mr. George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The so-called diplomatic option entailed an attempt to win international support for Israel and win recognition for PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians. This approach met with remarkable success for a while, what the PLO being invited to participate in U.N. General Assembly Security Council debates, the UNESCO decision on Israeli membership and the support and recognition won in the Organisation of African Unity, and so on. The process led to meetings with American senators such as George McGovern who are on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. We were also reports, largely to be credited, of meetings with U.S. administration officials and the PLO.

The process was successful in modifying the outlook of international community regarding the Palestinian question. Its most visible success among non-governmental circles, a highly prestigious Brookings Institution came out with a report about a year ago stating that in the opinion of the experts involved in the study "secure border lines" and ship-

ments of American arms could not satisfy Israel's security needs. The only way Israel would have real security, the authors of the report went on, was through mutually recognised borders and through acceptance in the region. This meant that Israeli withdrawals were necessary, although the Brookings Middle East study group did not specify which territories should be involved. By then U.S. State Department officials had already started speaking of the "legitimate interests" of the Palestinians. Ex-Governor William Scranton when newly appointed as the U.S. ambassador at the United Nations based his Middle East speech on a compilation of such statements, which caused such a strong uproar in Israel.

All this was made possible by the backing of Arab states and the exercise of collective Arab influence at international forums. It was also done with the guidance and planning of Arab states. When the PLO tried to take the initiative in its own hands, it failed badly, such as in demanding the ouster of Israel from the United Nations, which betrayed a degree of political naiveté and misjudgement of the international climate.

The thing that threw a definitive monkey wrench into the works was the second Sinai interim agreement. The Rejection Front, led by Mr. Habash, took this opportunity to affirm its long standing but until then subdued opposition to any negotiated settlement which, by its very nature, could not possibly meet the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinians, or so the front maintained and would necessarily entail unacceptable compromises. One or two further diplomatic victories were scored under strong Arab pressure, but for all practical purposes the followers of the "diplomatic approach" were forcibly swept along with Mr. Habash.

Of course guerrilla activity had continued, throughout this period, but more as a political tool or for its psychological effect than as a method of liberating territory. The last time large-scale guerrilla activity was used against Israel was during the 1973 war.

Whereas the resistance movement has tended as a rule to become more militant in the face of reversals, it is fairly safe to assume that the events in Lebanon must have softened up the hardest of the hardliners. So the Palestinian National Council could very well opt for a diplomatic solution or political way out if one is available.

On U.S. television

Shah attacks Jewish lobby, admits Iranian secret police activities



The Shah of Iran: high marks for frankness.

NEW YORK. (CSM). — The Shah of Iran is, by all odds, the most candid world leader with whom I have ever spoken," says Mike Wallace, one of the hosts of "60 Minutes," probably the most popular news series ever broadcast on American television.

Co-hosted by Morley Safer and Dan Rather, "60 Minutes" has been regularly beating "The Bill Cosby Show" and "The World of Disney" in the Sunday ratings race. And for good reason. It is consistently newsworthy and entertaining. In addition, it boasts three of the hardest-hitting interviewers and investigators in the hard-news business.

And once again, on the Oct. 24 programme, Mike Wallace proved his expertise in a newsmaking conversation with Iran's ruler.

Taped earlier in the month, the 90-minute interview was boiled down to a concise 13 minutes in which the Shah attacked the Jewish lobby in the United States, accused the Palestinians of trying to bully the world, acknowledged that his secret police force operates in the U.S. to check on Iranian students, and insisted that his police engage in "psychological torture," as opposed to physical torture.

Although the Shah has been accused of harbouring delusions of grandeur and dreams of empire,

Mr. Wallace does not take such views lightly.

"I have a certain amount of admiration for his determination to push Iran ahead into the 20th century and his willingness to stand up to the big powers."

Does that mean that Mr. Wallace likes the Shah?

"Let's say I believe I understand him. He is such an autocrat, so totally self-absorbed, a man who really is the state. It's difficult to like a man such as that. I could hardly admire him for the apparatus of torture and repression that he has put in place there..."

Does Mr. Wallace feel that he was in a police state while in Iran?

"It's like no police state I have ever been in before. I've visited there several times. When you talk about police states, generally you are talking about poor countries with very visible police apparatus, and, by and large, that is not so in Tehran."

Does Mr. Wallace have sympathy for the Shah's continuing demand for arms purchases from the U.S.?

"He can make an extraordinary case for Iran. They have 1,200 miles of border with the USSR; they have on their eastern border Afghanistan and Pakistan; the Soviets are moving into the Indian Ocean. The Straits of Hormuz, about 18 miles across, constitutes the oil lifeline of both Japan and the Western world. Hundreds of tankers pass through every day."

"When he talks about the necessity for F-14s or F-16s F-18s and destroyers, he definitely has a case. Iran's strength is very important to us, and I am inclined to believe that the American public is unaware of just what it is that he is doing over there..."

Since he made such harsh statements about the Jewish lobby, does the Shah strike Mr. Wallace as being anti-Israel?

"No! He is one of Israel's best friends in that part of the world. He makes it absolutely clear that he is devoted to the security and independence of the state of Israel. Probably half of Israel's oil supply comes from Iran."

Can the U.S. depend upon Iran as any ally?

"All I can tell you is that in the 1973 oil crisis, the Shah stood by us. I think we can depend upon Iran as much as one nation can ever depend upon another in this extraordinary world in which we live..."

Did the Shah place any restrictions on the "60 Minutes" interview?

"Absolutely none. There were no ground rules. He walked in, said hello to the camera crew, sat down, and said let's go."

RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)

7.00 Breakfast show	3.00 Concert hour
7.30 News bulletin	4.00 Old favourites
7.40 Morning melodies	4.30 Easy listening
8.00 Sign off	5.00 Science report
12.00 Pop session (Part I)	5.30 Pop session (Part III)
1.00 News summary	6.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (Part II)	6.03 Varieties
2.00 News bulletin	7.00 News bulletin
2.15 Radio magazine	7.10 Music
2.30 Pop session (Part II B)	7.30 Sign off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Yared (72778)
Amman	Irbid
Ibrahim Nasr (23552)	Palestine
Issa Haddad (51796)	Ghazzawi
Irbid	Zarqa
Ahmad Jahman	Wahda
Fawwaz Momani	Saada
Pharmacies:	Taxis:
Amman	Talal (25021)
Issa (30210)	Khayyam (41541)
Jabal Amman (25404)	Amir (71051)
Central (24217)	Burj (61028)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Departures:

8.45 Cairo (EA)	10.15 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10.15 Kuwait (KAC)	10.30 Cairo
11.00 Kuwait	11.30 Frankfurt
12.00 Aqaba (SAA)	12.45 Damascus (SAA)
16.00 Kuwait (TAROM)	18.15 Tabuk, Medina, Jeddah (SDI)
19.30 Dubai, Karachi	20.00 Kuwait
20.30 Tehran	22.55 Doha, Muscat
01.15 Dubai (ALITALIA)	

Arrivals:

7.55 Cairo (EA)	9.30 Kuwait (KAC)
11.20 Aleppo, Damascus (SAA)	14.10 Aqaba (SAA)
15.00 Bucharest (TAROM)	16.10 Jeddah, Medina, Haqel, Badana, Tref (SDI)
16.55 Paris	17.00 Kuwait
17.05 Jeddah, Tabuk, Medina (SDI)	17.15 Cairo
18.10 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens	21.25 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)
00.30 Rome (ALITALIA)	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	" 24391-4
Fire headquarters	" 22090
First aid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 39141
Najdah, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 37777

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41520
British Council	" 36147-8
French Cultural Centre	" 37009
Goethe Institute	" 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44203
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111

BBC RADIO

1430 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?	1500 Radio Newsreel
1515 Outlook	1600 News; Commentary
1615 Science in Action	1645 The World Today
1700 News	1709 Music Now
1730 Book Choice	1745 Sports Round-up
1800 News	1815 Radio Newsreel
1830 What's New?	1900 Outlook: News Summary
1942 Stock Market	1945 The English Anthem
2000 News; 24 hours	2030 Hail, Horrors, Hail
2100 World Radio Club	2115 Sarah Ward Requests
2145 Scotland '76	2200 News; The World Today
2225 Financial News	2245 Sports Round-up
2300 World News; Commentary	2315 From the Weeklies
2330 Scraps, Bang & Blow	

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6	18.30 Soccer match
10.00 Quran	20.00 News in Arabic
10.15 Cartoons	
10.45 Childre's series	Channel 6
11.15 Three stooges	19.30 News in Hebrew
11.30 Arabic series	19.45 Varieties
12.15 Religious programme	20.30 Get some in
12.45 Arabic series	21.10 Jane Eyre
13.30 Gunsmoke	22.00 News in English
18.00 Programme review	22.15 The rookies (on both channels)
18.05 Cartoons	

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And now... the end of the Kissinger era in U.S. foreign policy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (R). — The election of Mr. Carter as next President of the United States will mean the end of the Kissinger era in American foreign policy.

But the president-elect, in saying during the campaign that Henry Kissinger should be replaced as secretary of state, did not say who would take over from the 53-year-old globe-trotting diplomat who has personified U.S. foreign policy for almost eight years.

Considered as a possible successor to Dr. Kissinger is Polish-born Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is considered a leading expert on Chinese and Soviet affairs.

Dr. Brzezinski, who teaches at Columbia University in New York, served as a campaign aide to Mr. Carter, though, he has had only a brief link with official Washington. He was on the State Department's planning staff in the mid-1960s.

Though Mr. Carter has disagreed with some of the philosophy and many of the tactics of Dr. Kissinger's foreign policy, he is not likely to bring any great changes to it once he actually has power.

If he holds to his campaign promises, Mr. Carter will be more outspoken about denials of liberty in totalitarian countries, even countries allied to the United States.

Though he has voiced greater scepticism about the Soviet Union than has Mr. Ford, the president-elect has also said he will not base his foreign policy on simply resisting Soviet power, which many regard as America's chief motive for its recent interest in Africa.

Mr. Carter has also pledged firm support for the security and survival of Israel and is more than willing to continue the U.S. economic dialogue with developing nations.

His knowledge of Spanish will probably prompt a personal interest in Latin America, but he has already taken a position unpopular in that area by saying he would not surrender the U.S.-controlled Panama Canal to Panama.

Mr. Carter has said he would not send U.S. troops to Yugoslavia or other areas that are not vital to American security.

Though he was much criticised for this remark in the final days of the campaign, his statement in fact represents existing, though unstated, American policy.

He is also likely to slow the U.S. international arms sales programme.

Mr. Carter has criticised what he called Dr. Kissinger's secret diplomatic undertakings.

During the campaign, the Democratic candidate told crowds that he would have no secretary of state shuttling around the world carrying U.S. foreign policy in his suitcase.

Dr. Kissinger became Secretary of State in 1973 after four years of service under the Nixon administration in the powerful position of assistant to the president for national security affairs.

He is no longer a professor at Harvard University, but there will be no shortage of opportunities for him after he leaves government service -- among them writing a potentially best-selling book on his controversial career since 1968.

Mr. Carter has said that foreign policy in a Democratic administration would be conducted as openly as possible and in full consultation with Congress.

The conduct of foreign policy under President Carter is also expected to include more consultations between the State and Defence Departments, and between the White House and key congressional leaders.

.... they wept on Wall Street

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (R). — Mr. Jimmy Carter's election as the next president of the United States yesterday pushed share prices into a dive which reflected the mainly-Republican business community's doubts about him.

The Dow Jones industrial average, the main barometer of U.S. economic confidence, dropped 11 points.

The downturn was seen as a predictable response to the election of a liberal Democrat to the presidency.

Mr. Carter's economic views have been only vaguely defined, but his campaign stress on reducing unemployment could mean, if classic economic formulas hold true, a rise in wages, inflation and interest rates -- all of which increase costs to businessmen.

The current unemployment rate of nearly eight per cent gave Mr. Carter a major grievance to exploit in the final days of the campaign.

His only specific proposal has been for a government subsidy to employers who hire people in areas of especially high unemployment.

Mr. Carter has hinted he might favour more liberal mortgage policies which would mean an increase in housing construction and a major stimulus to the economy.

He has also advocated a cut of \$ 5-\$ 7 billion in the defence budget, and a rationalisation of the federal bureaucracy.

Gerald Ford will be around, and working, for 78 more days

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (R). — Americans who chose Mr. Jimmy Carter as their new president still have Gerald Ford as their leader for another 78 days.

The formal shift in administrative power back to the Democrats after eight years of Republican control will take place at noon on Jan. 20, when Mr. Carter mounts a stand in front of the U.S. Capitol building and takes the oath of office.

In the meantime, the former Georgia governor will be intensifying his efforts to get a firm grip on the issues he will face as president.

His briefings by Washington officials, which started when he became Democratic presidential nominee, will accelerate.

And he will also continue the recruitment of his cabinet members and other top aides.

Foreign leaders as well as Congress and the U.S. public will be

monitoring his statements and actions closely, to get an advance idea of the policy directions his administration will take.

But until Mr. Carter is sworn in, the defeated President Ford -- now a "lame duck" in U.S. political parlance -- will hold the reins of government.

His administration will continue to direct the economy and other aspects of national life; Mr. Ford himself will remain Commander-in-Chief of the nation's armed forces, with authority over whether and where they are used.

Indeed, with Congress adjourned and not due to resume until Jan. 3, the executive branch is more than ever the centre of governmental activity.

The Carter success calendar . . .

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, (R). — Following are the landmarks in the life of Mr. Jimmy Carter, who yesterday won the U.S. presidential election.

- 1924, Oct. 1 -- Born in Plains, south Georgia.
- 1946 -- Graduates from U.S. Naval Academy and marries Rosalynn Smith.
- 1953 -- Leaves the Navy following his father's death and returns to run family farm growing peanuts, cotton and corn.
- 1962 -- Elected to Georgia State Senate.
- 1966 -- Runs in primary for governorship of Georgia, finishing third in a race that was won by segregationist Lester Maddox.
- 1970 -- Elected governor of Georgia.
- 1974, December -- Announces he is going to stand as Democratic candidate for the U.S. presidency.
- 1976, February -- Wins his first presidential primary in New Hampshire.
- 1976, July 15 -- Accepts nomination as Democratic candidate for the presidency.
- 1976, August -- Harris poll gives Mr. Carter 61 per cent against Gerald Ford's 32.
- 1976, September -- Interview in Playboy magazine in which he said he had looked at lots of women and committed adultery many times but only in his thoughts.
- 1976, September -- Harris popularity poll 53 against 39.
- 1976, Nov. 3 -- Named winner of presidential election.

The now president gets mixed reviews in the Middle East

CAIRO, Nov. 4 (Agencies). — The Cairo press today headlined the election of Mr. Jimmy Carter as president of the United States, with many newspapers publishing wire dispatches giving the latest results in the presidential election.

Al Ahram published a long biography of the president-elect, and commented at length on his election.

Al Ahram, together with other Cairo daily papers, stressed that "the policies of Mr. Carter concerning the Middle East will depend in the first place on Arab action in the months to come."

Newspapers reprinted the statements on the Middle East made by Mr. Carter during his election campaign, and stressed the need to strengthen Arab solidarity.

Al Ahram believed that the Arabs' attitude should concentrate on the following points:

1. The restoration of understanding with the Soviet Union.
2. The search for new ways of using the "oil weapon".
3. Safeguarding the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), as the political and military symbol of the Palestinians.
4. The search for means of pressure for all eventualities.
5. Urgent contact with Mr.

Carter and his advisers without waiting for his investiture as president next January.

Further on, Al Ahram noted that all that was said in an election campaign was not necessarily carried out.

"The foreign policy of the United States is inspired by the national interests of America," it went on.

Al Gomhuriya, commenting on the election of Mr. Carter, wrote: "In the Arab World, we shall hear voices criticising Mr. Carter for his declaration supporting Israel."

"These voices will also criticise the Democratic Party which is generally supported by American Jews."

"Israel will try to turn these attacks to its advantage to deepen further the gulf between the Arabs and America."

"Egypt and the Arabs should not interest themselves in the choice of the American people, but should rather see in the American president a friend of the Arabs and a supporter of peace in the region."

Al Akhbar said: "If the Arab citizen does not greet Mr. Carter's success with satisfaction, the hope remains of seeing the new American president learn all the

truths of the Middle East.

"This does not mean that President Ford favoured the Arabs. But the truth is that he understood that American interests prompted him to win the Arabs' friendship, which helps to reach peace in the region through a peaceful settlement." Al Akhbar thanked Mr. Ford for the effort he put into this.

In Damascus, the semi-official Al Thawra said the Middle East problem would be put in cold storage because Mr. Carter had been elected U.S. president.

The paper said the new president would need much time to study international problems, including the Middle East.

"But two things are bound to happen -- (U.S. Secretary of State Henry) Kissinger will go and the Middle East problem will be put in cold storage," it said.

Al Thawra also said the Arab World could impose its will on the United States if Arabs took a united stand against American interests in the area.

This could happen "despite statements Carter made immediately after his election on the Arab oil embargo and his threats to counter-attack by launching an economic war against the Arabs," it said.

Is Carter's victory the answer to America's need for leadership

By Maurice Quaintance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (R). — Mr. Jimmy Carter, 52, the wealthy peanut farmer from Plains, Georgia, was elected 39th president of the United States on the basis of a Democratic platform embracing a host of fresh policies which undoubtedly captured the American imagination.

But how did a political unknown from the south come to oust an incumbent president, the first to be defeated since 1932?

Analysts attribute his victory to a deep-seated desire among many Americans for stronger leadership than was provided by President Ford.

Carter supporters have no doubt that he will provide just that, and pursue America's objectives with

the same determination that carried him through two years of tough campaigning to the seat of power in a nation of 215 million people.

Mr. Ford's mistakes, as such as Mr. Carter's policies, probably contributed to the voters' decision to reject the incumbent. But the Democratic candidate had some telling factors in his favour as the polling booths opened.

These elements included the following:

-- A vote for a Democratic president gave the prospect of an end to the long period of friction between the White House and the Democratic-controlled Congress, thus promising speedier legislation.

-- A powerful labour movement, concerned about seven million unemployed, promised to get its members out to vote for him -- and it did.

-- Powerful black leaders, like Mr. Martin Luther King, Sr., father of the murdered civil rights leader, publicly endorsed his candidacy.

Together, such factors, extending from north to south, provided Mr. Carter with powerful voter support. His cause was further bolstered by the unity of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Ford and the Republican Party went down to defeat despite a striking comeback in the opinion polls last week.

First returns Tuesday night gave Mr. Ford, 63, a lead that was to

THE SOUTH CAME THROUGH FOR ONE OF ITS SONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AFP). — racial discrimination. But all

Mr. Jimmy Carter, the very personification of the "new South", was elected by the South -- his South.

From West Virginia to Texas, only one southern state, Virginia, failed -- barely -- to choose him. And it was Mississippi, one of the last strongholds of the traditional South, that delivered the final votes which gave him the majority in the electoral college.

Gone are the days of Mr. George Wallace, Governor of Alabama, who focused all the old southern scorn for the northern Yankees, as well as southern poverty and racism. The old days of master and slave are over.

Mr. Carter is "a Southerner without any guilt complexes," it is often said in Dixie. It is almost a warning.

His victory heralds, in the near future, the end of the "southern strategy" dreamed up by Mr. Richard Nixon and intended to build a powerful Republican Party in the land of William Faulkner.

But the Democratic Party was able to change much faster by rejecting the generation of political demagogues who wanted to keep for a few more years the privileges of a white society based on

switched quickly to his rival as the South were counted. The South remained with Mr. Carter throughout the night.

By early morning, traditional voting patterns were favouring the Democrats.

In the industrial northeast states, Mr. Carter was winning the city vote and Mr. Ford the suburban; the Democrat the black and his Republican rival the white vote.

In the South, the number black voters was reported to much higher than in 1972, when Mr. Richard Nixon was returning to power.

Those who had complained voter apathy were wrong. Mr. voters turned out this time more than 1972 when 55 per cent went to the polls.

The higher-than-expected turnout also favoured Mr. Carter.

Mr. Ford, as Republicans traditionally do, fared well in the Midwest and far western states. But his margins of success there and in the key northeastern states of Michigan and New York were not sufficient to stave off defeat.

It was clear that the television debates between the candidates had done a great deal to define the differences of substance and style between the two men.

It was here that Mr. Ford displayed conspicuous weaknesses. Voters apparently could not give an incumbent president the edge he did not command the stage.

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not let us later regret the loss of Kissinger," it added.

Israeli newspapers today expressed the view that Mr. Carter's victory would not significantly alter U.S. policy in the Middle East.

According to the pro-government daily Davar, "what counts is the importance that the president elect, like President Ford, attaches to the continued existence of the state of Israel."

But the paper expressed regret that Mr. Carter's victory spelled the end of Henry Kissinger as secretary of state, terming D. Kissinger "one of the greatest foreign ministers who ever lived."

The independent Haaretz called the election "a remarkable example for other democracies," stating that although Mr. Carter is Democrat, "he nevertheless presents all Americans."

Al Hamichmar, a socialist Marxist daily, also predicted continuity of U.S. policy towards Israel, noting that the territorial integrity of Israel was in the interest of the United States.

The National Religious Party daily Hatzofeh stressed the hope that Mr. Carter would keep Mr. Henry Kissinger as American Secretary of State.

"We only hope that Carter will

Kuwait sacks journalists, writers executive boards

KUWAIT, Nov. 4 (R). — The Kuwait government has dismissed the elected executives of the journalists and writers associations after accusing them of involvement in politics, Kuwait newspapers said here today.

The dissolution of the two executives came 10 days after the executive of the Teachers Association was sacked by the government for similar reasons.

The newspaper Al Anbaa said the Minister of Social Affairs and Labour Sheikh Salem Al Sabah had appointed a new five-man caretaker executive committee to run the Journalists Association for one year.

The new board includes the editor of the daily newspaper Al Rai Al Aam, Mr. Youssef Al Massaeed, the editor of the daily Al Anbaa, Mr. Nasser Al Marzouq, the editor of the weekly Al Yakaza, Mr. Ahmed Youssef Al Bahbahani, a journalist on the daily Al Siyasa, Mr. Mahboub Al Abdullah and Mr. Youssef Shihab, on the staff of the daily Al Qabas.

The previous board was headed by Mr. Sami Al Munayess, editor of the weekly news magazine Al Tallaa. His deputy was Mr. Mohammed Musaed Al Saleh, editor of the daily Al Watan.

Mr. Munayess was a member of the Kuwait National Assembly which was dissolved late in August when the government also took on wider powers to control the press. His magazine was later suspended by the government for three months and the daily Al Watan for one month.

The dissolution of the Writers Association executive was reported in several newspapers which quoted the minister of social affairs as saying that it had broken

the law by issuing a political statement.

The minister also appointed a caretaker board to run the Writers Association for one year under Mr. Youssef Rida Al Felli, the Supervisor General of Kuwait Television.

The two associations and the Teachers Association had signed a statement in September which criticised the government's dissolution of the National Assembly.

26 killed in plane crash

JAKARTA, Nov. 4 (AFP). — Twenty six people were killed and nine others injured when an Indonesian Fokker-27 airliner exploded on landing at Banjarmasin (south Borneo) shortly after noon today.

Three of the 38 passengers on board were missing. The plane was flying in from Balikpapan, east Borneo.

The pilot was among those killed. Co-pilot vice-mar. Iskandar, a former air communications minister was seriously injured.

First reports said an explosion ripped the aircraft during stormy weather.

GATT forecasts fall of payments deficit of developing nations

GENEVA, Nov. 4 (R). — The combined current account payments deficit of developing countries without oil resources is likely to fall this year, an authoritative international trade body forecast today.

In its annual review of international commerce, the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) said the figure would drop below the 1975 amount of \$37.5 billion, but would still be above the 1974 level of \$29 billion.

The report covering the period from January 1975 to August 1975 said that for developing countries as a whole the recent recession caused exports to fall in volume by eight per cent, the steepest contraction over the 30 years since World War Two. In value terms exports dropped by about five per cent the first decline since 1958.

The value of exports from oil-exporting developing countries fell by about eight per cent, while their imports rose by more than 50 per cent resulting in a reduced trade surplus of \$57 billion, GATT said.

The value of exports from non-oil producing developing countries was roughly steady in 1975. Raw materials exports fell some two per cent mainly because of a decline in mining production. This was offset by higher exports of foodstuffs and manufactured goods.

GATT added the dollar value of world trade in primary commodities increased by less than one per cent last year after an increase of 75 per cent in 1974 when fuel ex-



GLUM-FACED — President Ford (left) looks on with his family as Betty Ford (center) reads a statement in the White House press room Wednesday where Mr. Ford conceded defeat to Jimmy Carter.

Bank of America complies with U.S. laws against Arab boycott

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3 (R). — The Bank of America, the world's largest bank, said today it would stop assisting the Arab boycott of Israel because of a new California State law.

Under the law, which becomes effective in January, any Californian company cooperating with the Arab boycott would be subject to prosecution.

It said it had told its 114 branches in 44 countries as well as its U.S. offices immediately to stop processing any documents which helped to enforce the boycott. The bank would apply to such documents as letters of credit which guarantee export transactions.

In terms of the boycott, they usually contain provisions laying down that the goods must be carried in non-Israeli vessels and must not contain any Israeli component.

A bank of America spokesman said its officials were unable to give figures for the amount of business the bank would lose through stopping processing such documents.

The dispute intensified when Brazil suggested that the matter be referred to a 25-man negotiating group specially set up to deal with controversial issues.

Iraq "forcefully rejected" this and some 50 nations then said they wanted to speak on whether or not the Soviet-inspired draft should be referred.

Brazil moved a formal proposal and France, supporting it, said the declaration had been drafted at an experts meeting in Paris in December 1975 in the absence of Western powers.

The West had walked out early on at the Paris meeting when delegates sought to include a reference to a United Nations resolution equating Zionism and racism.

Vietnam today supported wide discussion on the press issue, while Ukraine and Algeria said the negotiating group could not be of help if it did not know the commission's views.

The Soviet Union backed Bulgaria's suggestion that there should be a debate but said it might be useful for the matter to be referred to the group at a later date.

Japan and Switzerland then backed Brazil.

The meeting was finally adjourned with observers expecting that there would be an attempt at compromise when the debate resumed.

This could be done by agreeing to a formal debate of the draft declaration but referring the matter afterwards to the special group.

Mr. Pierre Gemayel today quoted President Hafez Assad of Syria as telling the Arab summit that he would be grateful if it decided not to include Syrian forces in the Arab League contingent, but that he was ready to make up the balance to 30,000 of whatever other Arab troops were sent.

Mr. Gemayel did not say whether Syrian troops would be pulled out of Lebanon if an entirely non-Syrian force were sent.

The bank's announcement came on the day Mr. Jimmy Carter, who made opposition to the Arab boycott a feature of his campaign, won the presidential election.

The bank's announcement came on the day Mr. Jimmy Carter, who made opposition to the Arab boycott a feature of his campaign, won the presidential election.

The man who commandeered the plane surrendered immediately to the authorities, they added.

(In Copenhagen, the Polish airline company, Lot, said that the plane was a Tupolev-134 with 29 passengers on board and was hijacked after leaving the Dan- isb capital.

Austrian police identified the hijacker as 20-year-old Polish national Andrezej Jaroslav Karoszinski.

(In Copenhagen, Danish sources said the hijacker was being expelled from Denmark to Poland and had been put on the flight by two policemen who told airport officials that he did not need to undergo a security check.

(The hijacker reportedly was armed with a hand grenade. (Danish police commissioner Ole Noergaard said the man had several encounters with police. He had asked for the right to reside in Denmark in 1974, Mr. Noergaard added.

(Mr. Noergaard quoted Austrian police as saying later that the hijacker had no grenade but had formed some black bread into the shape of a revolver, which he used to threaten the pilot.

(The commissioner said that, contrary to some reports, Mr. Karoszinski's baggage and person had been searched by accompanying police before he was allowed to board the plane. No weapons or metallic objects were found).

The passengers, guarded by police with sub-machineguns, were questioned in small groups, through interpreters.

Opposition sources have said

electoral votes from 27 states. A total of 270 of the 538 votes was needed for election.

Political experts estimate that support for independent Eugene McCarthy might have cost Mr. Carter five states which have a total of 51 electoral votes. These went to Mr. Ford.

Mr. Carter received 40.2 million of the popular votes, Mr. Ford about 38.5 million and Mr. McCarthy just over 850,000.

Mr. Ford will be going to the holiday resort of Palm Springs, California, this weekend to rest for between a week and 10 days.

Mr. Carter will be going off at the same time on a working holiday to Saint Simon's Island, off the Georgia coast.

He spent yesterday relaxing -- and receiving congratulatory messages and phone calls from Mr. Ford and other personalities after an all-night vigil on Tuesday at his Atlanta headquarters watching the election results.

This morning it was back to business as he talked with his leading advisers on the transition tasks, which include choosing a

Final election returns in from all areas show that Mr. Carter won 297 electoral college votes from 23 states and the District of Columbia. Mr. Ford got 241

"Gang of four" faces trial in Peking

PEKING, Nov. 4 (R). — China plans a state trial of Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and other members of the Shanghai "gang of four" accused of plotting to seize power in Peking, Chinese officials told a visiting delegation here today.

Observers said a secret trial of the four leftist radicals appeared more likely than a public hearing.

An informed source said the Chinese officials told a delegation from Finland that the four former politburo members were still under house arrest in Peking and would eventually go on trial on charges of plotting a coup in the aftermath of Chairman Mao's death nearly two months ago.

At another meeting yesterday, according to the source, the Finnish delegation was told that investigators were trying to find out whether the four disgraced leaders had "illicit relations" with the Soviet Union, China's arch-enemy.

Tan Chen-lin, a vice chairman of China's National People's Congress (parliament), informed the Finns that so far there was "no knowledge" of relations

between the radicals and the Russians. He was quoted by the source as saying that if the radicals had succeeded in seizing power, Chiang would have adopted a "chauvinistic, big-power foreign policy" and scrapped its principle of equality between nations great or small.

Mr. Tan maintained that 99 per cent of China's 850 million people were strongly opposed to the "gang of four" and only a remaining 0.01 per cent supported them, according to the source.

An investigating commission headed by Defence Minister Xi Chien-ying is now examining activities of the four — Chiang Ching, Wang Hung-wen, Chen Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan. The official People's Daily newspaper printed more attacks today on the radicals, who are believed to have been under house arrest since Oct. 7 — less than a month after Chairman Mao's death.

The purged leaders have already been "liquidated" from the ruling Communist Party, a source said that amounts to political death.

Armed police were rushed to the airport soon after the pilot radioed the Vienna control tower, asking permission for an emergency landing.

A ban on other aircraft landing or taking off was lifted soon after the Tupolev-134 landed on a cleared runway.

Technical staff said the aircraft apparently was undamaged, and was being refuelled and would probably be given clearance to leave Vienna shortly.

Last Thursday, a Czechoslovak plane with 111 passengers, a crew was hijacked to West Germany. The plane, a Soviet-built Ilyushin-18, was seized as it was about to take off on an international flight from Prague to Bratislava.

Czechoslovakia has asked the extradition of the hijacker, 26-year-old Rudolf Becvar, who says is a dangerous criminal.

It was the first official death toll for the tribal uprising in Dir district, about 180 kms north of Peshawar, two months ago.

Mr. Bhutto blamed subversive forces for instigating the trouble, saying they tried to exploit poor and innocent people and turn them against the government reforms.

He also charged that the casualty figures had been "fantastically exaggerated" the official Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) news agency reported.

Mr. Bhutto on the second day of a tour of Pakistan's tribal areas, did not mention how many tribesmen were killed in the clashes. He gave no breakdown of the death toll when he spoke of the Dir trouble to tribesmen in this remote village near the Afghanistan border.

Others in the discussions were Mr. Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's spokesman and adviser, Executive Assistant Greg Schneiders, Campaign Director Hamilton Jones and Finance Director Robert Pshutz.

Mr. Watson was scheduled to fly to Washington either late today or tomorrow to meet President Ford's Chief of Staff, Richard Cheney, to arrange details of Carter transition effort.

The transition team is to move its headquarters from Atlanta to Washington and will use \$2 million appropriated by Congress to cover its expenses.

Mr. Carter himself plans to spend three to four days a week in Washington until his inauguration on Jan. 20.

4 Iraqi soldiers desert to Syria

DAMASCUS, Nov. 4 (AFP). — Iraq is forcing troops against their will to fight in Lebanon, four deserting Iraqi soldiers said here last night.

In a statement published by the Syrian Arab news agency (SANA).

The four non-commissioned officers said Iraqi intervention in Lebanon was "an act of hostility" towards the Lebanese people and the Palestinian cause and served only Israel's interests.

The four deserters who crossed into Syria, a long-standing rival of Iraq, on Tuesday condemned what they described as the "tribal regime" in Baghdad and said they had joined their "comrades in arms" in Syria to "flee the terror".

They criticised Iraq for massing troops on its border with Syria and said that most Iraqi soldiers were awaiting "with impatience" the chance to overthrow the present regime and "bring back Iraq into Arab ranks".

Syria and Iraq are ruled by rival factions of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and are locked in a bitter ideological feud.

Relations have further deteriorated this year over the Lebanese crisis.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market was higher again Thursday but profit-taking pared the advance and at 1500 the F.T. index was up nine points at 299.3 having touched 302.6.

Today's gain was later contributed to the strength of sterling but continued stock shortage caused disproportionate price movements.

Government bonds were firm. Leading equities came back from the day's highs on profit-taking. Market leaders showed on balance gains of up to 12p while Hawker finished 16p higher on hopes of a £75 million aircraft order from Finland.

BP was relatively subdued today but Shell ended 12p up in oils. Banks rose as much as 8p. Other domestic issues were generally higher. Hoover was an exception, losing about 11p following lower interim profits.

Gold shares declined but Australians and dollar stocks finished above lowest levels.

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